PERIL OF THE ENVOYS.

A Call From Pekin to Hasten Relief to the Besieged.

GERMANS WANT VENGEANCE.

War Not Declared Yet, but Kaiser Orders Six More Ships to China.

OUR POLICY AGAINST WAR.

May Try to Obtain International Agreement to Keep China Intact.

Looked Upon as a Boyelt of Princ ferman Admiral's Report That the Empres Has Fled Confirms "The Sun's" Beneri June 16-Report That Chinese Troops Are Marching on Tien-Toin-Admiral Kompff Sends Additional American Casualties-No More Troops Will Be Sent From Philippines Unless Situation Becomes Worse Dewey May Take Command of Our Squadron if a General War Follows

Special Cable Despaich to THE SUN LONDON, July 2 .- Dr. De Bergen's eloquent "Hasten" in his letter to Col. Zimmerman a Tien-Tsin has intensified the anxiety concerning the foreigners in Pekin throughout Europe, and whatever hope had been based on the reports that the Russian or combined relief force was approaching or had arrived at the Chinese capital seems to be crushed by Mr. Brodrick's announcement in the House of Commons that Admiral Bruce thought it was not yet possible for the allied force to attempt a further advance. It is remarked here that even if the foreign force of 18,500 men who have now been landed at Taku were homogeneous it would be practically powerless to act, while its composite character and the failure to choose a leader greatly impair its efficiency.

It is accordingly recognized that the members of the legations, if they still survive, must, It is recalled that during the Chinese-Japanese war a plan of defence against possible attack was concerted by the foreign representatives in Pekin, and it is suggested that this plan, with the British legation as the rallying point, is now being followed. The hope that it may succeed, however, is qualified by the gravest fears.

Germany's action is watched here with the keenest interest. The English correspondents concur in declaring that her policy at present is based on loyalty to the concert of the Powers, and that she is refraining from a separate declaration of war not withstanding such a serious outrage as the murder of her Minister. The Emperor's decision immediately to mobilize and despatch to China the First naval division is, nevertheless, taken to indicate that Germany is prepared to assume the heaviest responsibilities.

It is noteworthy that notwithstanding the apparent proof of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler and the wounding of Dr. Cordes, the interpreter of the German legation, there are many Germans who still doubt the truth of the statement. They contend that all the reports are inspired from the same source and especially remark upon the absence of any reference to the murder in Dr. de Bergen's mes-

The situation at Tien-Tsin is not clear. Admiral Bendemann's statement that it is most serious and Admiral Kempff's despatch reporting that fighting is proceeding has reawakened anxlety. There is an unconfirmed Shanghai report to the effect that all the provinces south of the Hoang-Ho, whose Governors and Viceroys maintain friendly relations with the consuls, have been informally constituted into a confederacy, with Nankin as the capital. The confederacy repudiates the authority of Pekin and agrees to oppose Prince Tuan, whose reported usurpation

of imperial authority gains credence. A despatch to the Central News from Shang hai of to-day's date says an official Chinese des patch has been received from Gen. Yung Lu. the commander at Pekin, to Taotai Sheng which was brought by a courier, who left Pekin on June 26, and was wired from Pac-ting-fu Gen. Yung Lu wrote that he and the Empress Dowager had been trying to protect the Minis ters and the foreign legations, but Prince Tuan the head of the Tsung-li-Yamen and father of the heir apparent, had usurped the imperial power on June 20. Since then, Gen. Yung-Lu contin ues, he has been powerless, as his soldiers refuse to obey him. Prince Tuan himself ordered an attack on the foreigners.

WAR THE ONLY COURSE.

That Is the Opinion in French Diplomatic Cir-

cles-Threat to the Empress. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Paris, July 2.- The confirmation of the report of the murder of Baron von Ketteler by the Chinese in Pekin has aroused the deepest emotion here. Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now in Paris, will prolong his visit in order to consult with M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, Prince von Münster, the German An.bassador, and Count Tornielli, the

It an Ambass dor. It is considered in diplomatic circles that the Messination of the German Minister and

the destruction of the legations in Pekin leave no alternative but a declaration of war. It is expected that Germany will take the initiative in such a declaration and that the other Powers

will follow her.

It is stated here that Count von Billow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, will recounce his intention of accompanying Emperor William on his trip to the north, and will return to Berlin to consult with the Ambassadors as to the steps necessary to be taken. It is rumored that the Emperor will forego his northern trip and will remain in Berlin to handle the nego-

tiations.

The hope is expressed here that the United States will join in the general action, as their cooperation will add greatly to the chances of maintaining harmony among the Powers.

The Foreign Office hears that M. Sabourand, the French Chancellor at Tien-Tain, and two sailors were killed during the siege of that

The French Consul at Shanghai telegraphs that Director of Railroads and Telegraphs Sheng informed the foreign Consuls that he had received a telegram from the Empress's nephew confirming the report that Baron von Ketteler was murdered.

A despatch from Chefoo says that the com manders of the international fleets have sent a threat to the Downger Empress that they will sack and devastate the ancestral tombs of her dynasty if any of the Ministers are hurt.

WILL GERMANY DECLARE WART Press Clamors for Vongeance—Emperor New Conferring With Foreign Secretary.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, July 2. - The entire press of Germany ussing the action that the Government will take to punish China for the assessination of Baron von Ketteler. A majority of the newspapers declare that the respons Chinese Government is evident and they clamor for vengeance. They declare that Germany must abandon her rank among the Powers uness she exacts satisfaction. The Tage raises the question of detaining the Chinese

Minister here as a hostage. The military party is urging the immediate lespatch of 10,000 troops to China. If Emperor William decides to declare that a state of war exists, which he can do according to his constiattional right, the Reichstag must be convoked

The officials of the Foreign Office are unable to state what policy will prevail until Foreign Minister von Bülow returns from Wilhemshaven, where he is conferring with the Em-

At a conference of the Ambassadors with Count von Bulow on Saturday perfect agreement was evinced that it was best to continue to regard the concerted action of the Powers as for the repression of insurgents and not as war against the Chinese Government. The Emperor will alone decide whether this attitude will be maintained so far as Germany is concerned.

An official telegram has been received from Col. Zimmerman at Tien-Tsin confirming the reports of the murder of Baron von Ketteler. Col. Zimmerman received the news from Dr. de Bergen, the Secretary of the German Legation at Pekin, through a special courier sent by Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, and Dr. de Bergen.

Col. Zimmerman's message concludes: "Foreign colony besieged in legations; situation desperate; hasten; Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock." The Cologne Garette says: "It has now become for the Powers a duty of self-preservation to take such steps that not only the life and property of foreign subjects shall be safe from disturbances in the internal political life of the people of China shall furnish adequate guarantees that such scandalous violations of the rights of nations will not be repeated. The German Government will not shirk the responsibilities imposed by common interest. There s no doubt that all the other Powers will share this duty and that the common line of action hitherto followed by the civilized Powers will become even more solid than it has been." Emperor William, in an address at Wilhelms-

haven to the naval battalions that are about to depart for China, said: "The foe whom you will have to face is not inferior in bravery or less fearless of death than you yourselves." His Majesty added that events were developing more rapidly than was expected. He had received a despatch from Admiral Bendermann asking for reënforcements; and he had accord-

ingly ordered the mobilization of the First Division of the First Squadron. It is believed that the Emperor will postpone his Norwegian trip. The division referred to in his speech consists of the Kurfuerst, Friedrich Withelm, Woerth, Brandenburg, Weissenburg and Hela, all commanded by Vice-Admiral Hoff-

ENVOY WAS MURDERED ON JUNE 16.

Full Confirmation of "The Sun's" Exclusive Despatch Sent by the German Admiral, Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 2 .- In a despatch dated Taku, June 30, Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in Chinese waters, says: "I have received a letter from the German legation in Pekin stating that the legation is

pesieged. Supplies are running short and the position of affairs is desperate. "I learn from the bearer of the letter that on June 16 the German Minister, while proceeding from the legation to the Chinese Government buildings without a military escort, was at-

tacked by Chinese troops and wounded in four places. He died in the Government building His interpreter was also wounded, but escaped "On June 25 the German, French and British legations were alone undestroyed. They were

at that time occupied by troops, the commander of the foreign guards and the foreigners being in the British legation.
"About 30,000 Chinese troops are outside the

city. The Empress Dowager has fled from the "The situation here is most serious as large bodies of Chinese troops are reported to be

marching on Tien-Tsin." The above despatch from the German Admiral confirms the telegram sent by a staff correspondent of The Sun from Hong Kong on June 16, which stated that Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, had been killed in Pekin. Attempts were made in certain quarters to discredit The Sun's despatch because it was not confirmed immediately by the news agencies and other special correspondents, but the news now received by messengers from Pekin shows that The Sun's information was correct, not only as to the fact, but as to the date of the murder as well. The above despatch from the German Ad-

BESIEGED IN PEKIN.

Kempff Says Foreigners' Food Supply Is Nearly Exhausted and Situation Is Desperate. WASHINGTON, July 2.-Additional official con-

firmation of the murder of Baron Von Ketteler and the burning of legations at Pekin was received at the Navy Department this morning in the following message from Rear Admiral

"Secretary Nucy. Washington." "Runner from Pekin reports legations are be sieged provisions nearly exhausted; situation desperate. German Minister going to Tsung-li-Yamen murdered by Chinese soldiers. American, Italian, Dutch legations burned. Twenty thousand Chinese soldiers inside, 30,000 outsid Pekin: 3,000 reported bound Tien-Tsin: still

Niagara Falls and Return-88. Tickets good going July 3, returning July 5, sale at Lackawanna Railroad ticket offices. A de

fighting at Tien-Tsin. Communications Tien-Tein by rail and river insecure. KEMPFF.

ITALY'S PLEDGE.

Foreign Minister Says She Has No Seifish Alm. but Will Do Her Part to Bestore Order.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ROME, July 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that Italy had participated with the other Powers from the peginning of the crisis in China, in the negotiations and subsequent operations. He said that accord among the Powers had existed throughout. If the nearest Powers acted first they did Italy would soon have six or seven warships

in Chinese waters and other measures would be taken to meet any emergency, but she had no selfish aims and sought no pretext for a polley of occupation of Chinese territory.

NO MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA NOW.

But the Government Has Plans Ready For Sending Re-enforcements if They Are Needed WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.-The positive declaration was made this afternoon by the ecretary of War that no orders have been sued by the officials of the War Departmen for any other regiments than the Ninth Infan try and the Sixth Cavalry to go to China. Under the present circumstances this expe dition, together with the marines aiready landed in China, will be sufficient to protect American interests there. Secretary Root explained that the members of the Cabinet had fully considered the situation in China and were ogreed that it did not call for a larger military force from the United States.

It is admitted, however, that plans for get ting other troops to China should it be necessary have been discussed. In an emergency additional troops will be sent from the Philip pines, but should it appear that the struggle there will be prolonged and that more troops wil be necessary to protect American life and property the additional troops will probably come from the United States.

In the event that troops are sent from this country to China the Fifteenth Infantry will lmost certainly be the first additional regiment to go. As yet the Department has made no seection of regiments for Chinese service beyond the Ninth Infantry and the Sixth Cavalry. There are various reasons why this cannot be one at this time. The selection of these reginents will depend largely upon the regiments to be chosen for service in the Philippines to replace the volunteer regiments to be ordered back to the United States for muster out on

Some time ago it was decided that it would be necessary to send regular regiments from the United States to the Philippines to replace these volunteers. It was decided to begin the novement of the regulars from this country some time this summer, and gradually to withdraw the volunteers. It is hoped that the conditions in the Philippines will so far improve etween now and the fall that the aggregate Philippine force can be reduced. How much of a reduction can be made depends upon the condition of the islands, and on this condition depends the number of regular regiments to be sent from the United States. Gen. Miles was asked to submit his recom-

mendation for troops to be transferred to the Philippines, and in compliance with the requests from Gen. MacArthur for cavalry regiments Gen. Miles's recommendation included several regiments of cavalry. To carry out these plans t will be necessary to withdraw some of the cavalry force in Cuba, and the entire movement depends upon what reduction can be made in Cuba, as the garrisons in this country will have to be supplied with troops to having passed off quietly the Secretary of War determined to make a reduction in the Cuban force and Gen. Miles recommended that a part of the cavalry be withdrawn. Gen. Yood protested that he needed the cavalry very much in policing the island and late this afternoon no decision had been reached as to what treeps will be withdrawn from Cuba. As soon as this is determined the War Department will then plan for sending the regulars to the Philippines. It is thought likely that this movement will begin within three weeks and continue rapidly during the remainder of the summer months.

movement will begin within three weeks and continue rapidly during the remainder of the summer months.

The effect of this on the Chinese situation is that, should the conditions in China necessitate, any one of the regiments going from San Francisco to Manila can be diverted at Nagasaki and sent on to China for service there. This plan was outlined to Secretary Hay at the conference to-day, but is said to depend entirely uron conditions in China. War Department officials insist that at the present time there is no need to send a larger force than already ordered. The Department is ready, however, to enlarge this force at any time it appears necessary, but is opposed to sending troops from the Philippines when the same result can be accomplished by diverting troops en route from the United States to Manila.

The Fifteenth Infantry, which is the first regiment to leave for Manila, will be assembled soon at San Francisco and will probably be ready to depart for Manila within about three weeks. The headquarters and Companies A, C and D, under Col. Edmund Moele, are now stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, New York; Company B is stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Companies E and F at Madison Barracks, New York; Company G at Fort Ontario, New York; Company G at Fort Ontario, New York; Company H at Fort Porter, New York; 1, K and L are at Fort Columbus, New York; and Company H is at Fort McPherson, Georgia. It will be necessary to transfer troops from other garrisons to the posts now occupied by the regiment, and it is calculated at the War Department that it cannot be gotten ready for transportation from San Francisco earlier than three weeks and probably not for a month.

DEWEY WILL GO IF THERE IS WAR Will Take Command of Our Asiatic Squadron

-Plan of Campaign Mapped Out. WASHINGTON, July 2.-Keenly slive to the ossibility of a general war growing out of the Chinese situation, the Navy Department, through its Strategic Board, which met in Newport last week, has prepared a comprehensive olan of campaign. The board has concluded its labors and the members are now en route to their homes. The plan of campaign, which was prepared in connection with a number of other war projects considered by the board, will be forwarded to the Navy Department and placed on file in the Bureau of Navigation to swait further developments in China. Its de-

ails will, of course, be kept secret. It is quite probable that in the event of a general war in China Admiral Dewey will be as signed to the command of the American Asiatio eet; in fact he has declared that he would rolunteer his services for this command. When last spoken to on this subject he seemed to have fear of international complications grow ng out of the desire of the European Powers to artition China, and, bearing in mind the sucsess he had in keeping the hands of other Powers off of the Philippines during the Spanish war, the Admiral, as well as the officials of the Administration, believe that the moral effect of his presence in command of the American forces would be a sufficient guarantee that the United States would not suffer when the time arrives for formulating a policy in regard to the separation or future government of China. As President of the Campaign Board Admiral Dewey was able to advance many valuable uggestions in the preparation of the plan of campaign for the East, and if the time comes for carrying it out it will be known as the Dewey project. In brief, the project contem-plates a squadron of more than double the size of the present Asiatic and Pacific fleets

plates a squadron of more than double the size of the present Asiatic and Pacific fleets and outlines plans for quick reënforcements from this side. Charts of the entire coast of China were carefully gone over by the board and points designated for the location of ships and vessels selected for the navigation of the shallow rivers. Plans are also included for meeting conditions which may arise from com-plications with other Powers, but, of course, and details on this poinbare available.

WE WANT TO KEEP CHINA INTACT.

May Try to Secure an International Agree t-Consider It Revolt, Not War New. WASHINGTON, July 2 .- Secretaries Hay, Root and Long had conferences during the day about the Chinese situation, and Secretary ock was with Mr. Hay and Mr. Root late in the afternoon. It was explained that Mr. Hitchcock's presence was accidental; and that he had not been called into consultation on account of his knowledge of Chinese matters

He spent twelve years in China. While the assertion cannot be made em phatically, there is reason to believe, from what was learned this evening. that the Government will enter into con dence with the European Powers and Japan with a view to securing an international agreement to prevent the dismemberment of China to restore order and to reestablish the recognized Government of the

THE SUN reporter was told at the State Department that each of the Powers had, on its own initiative, expressed intention of using its military and nava forces solely to protect foreign interests and restore order. The United States other Powers, but its invitation was not necessary, THE SUN reporter was told, as the foreign nations did not wait to be asked, but volun arily gave notice of the intention mentioned.

While circumstances may occur to cause a break in this understanding the United States Government is gratifled over the desire for harnonious action displayed. Coming unsolicite the assurances are considered to have a more important bearing on the Chinese situation than had they been secured in another way. An explanation of the attitude which this erence to the political aspects of the Chinese situation was obtained this evening from a Cabinet officer. This is his statement:

"We are opposed to the dismemberment of China. We want to keep the Empire intact, preserving its integrity. Dismemberment will mean the end of the 'open door.' We are in communication with the most important of the Chinese Viceroys who govern the greater par of the Empire. The conclusion has been reached from the information now at hand that the central Government of China is divided into two parties. Prince Tuan's party is evidently on top. Better results will be attained in the end by co-operation among the Powers for the support and protection of the jure Government represented by the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, and the dethronement of Tuan. Support by the United States and the other Powers of the recognized Government of China to the extent of

united States and the other Powers of the recognized Government of China to the extent of opposing Tuan by force of arms, with the object of protecting the Empress Dowager, would enable her to make open declaration against Tuan and those engaged in the revolt. She has not sufficient support to enable her to make that declaration now."

Another Cabinet officer said, in further explanation of the reasons which have induced the Government to believe that Tuan is in revolt and that the outrages against forceigners are the work of his fellows and not of the recognized Chinese authorities; that every newspaper despatch about the situation in Pekin which the officials here have read, pointed to the existence of a revolt and that the Chinese Government was willing, but powerless to give protection to the members of the dir lomatic corps and other foreigners.

The Government's position is that if Tuan has revolted and is controlling the situation in Pekin there is no ground for declaration of war by the United States or any other foreign nation against China—Germany, with her Minister murdered, not being excepted. The SUN reporter is not permitted to give the names of officers from whom these views were obtained but the standing of these officers is such that the definition given of the Government's position may be accepted as authoritative.

In further explanation of the American policy, an illustration was given with reference to the condition which would be brought about in the relations between the United States and China if Minister Conger had been killed. Sup-

in the relations between the United States and China if Minister Conger had been killed. Suppose, it was said that a party of Boer sympathizers, inflamed by a speech at a pro-Boer meeting in Washington, had gone to the British embassy and killed Lord Pauneefote. If every reparation were made for this outrage, the British Government would have no cause for war, as the act would have been committed without the knowledge and against the desire of the Government.

without the knowledge and against the desire of the Government.

Leading up with this illustration to the position in which the United States would be placed if Mr. Conger were killed in Pekin, it was explained that if his death were due to violence at the hands of the insurrectionists whose strength was such as to render the Chinese Government powerless to control the situation and protect the foreign Ministers, war would probably be averted. This explanation applies also to the indignity suffered by the Government of the United States through the burning of its legation in Pekin.

egation in Pekin legation in Pekin.

In response to the importunities of Li Hung Chang and the Viceroys of the Yang-tae provinces, the Secretary of State has informed these Chinese officers by telegraph that the United States will commit no hostile act in the provinces controlled by the Viceroys, so long as the latter are able to maintain peace and protect foreigners.

foreigners.

The treaty signed by the Viceroys and the foreign Consuls in their provinces, including the Consuls of the United States, providing for the safeguarding of Chinese and foreign interests in sateguarding of Chinese and foreign interests in the absence of communication with the central Government in Pekin, has not been ratified by this Government, but the general proposition contained in it, that foreign Governments will send no troops to provinces of the Viceroys signing the proposed treaty so long as they are able to maintain order and protect foreigners, has been accepted.

signing the proposed treaty so long as they are able to maintain order and protect foreigners, has been accepted.

In response to an inquiry from Japan addressed to the Powers as to whether they would object to the despatch of a large force of Japanese troops to China, the United States, Russia, France and Great Britain have expressed themselves as agreeable to Japan's expressed themselves as agreeable to Japan's desire. Germany's failure to respond may or may not be significant in view of the murder of her Minister at Pekin, but how any desire she may have togo to war with China has a bearing on Japan's intention the officials here do not see. The action of Japan in first inquiring of the Powers concerning the sending of large reinforcements to China, causes much gratification in official circles as it indicates the best of understanding among the nations concerned and establishes a precedent which will lead other Governments to make similar inquiries if they contemplate augmenting their forces in China. Russia's prompt response to Japan's query also causes gratification here.

The reports from Tokio that the Japanese Government is sounding the Powers with a view to securing a general understanding looking to the disposition of the Chinese question are believed here to be erroneously based on the inquiries about landing more troops. This Government has not been asked by Japan to join in any understanding. In making the finquiries, Japan explained that she had a large orce ready, much greater them was required to do her proportionate share of the military work nquires, sapan explanate that he had a lage orce ready, much greater than was required to lo her proportionate share of the military work in thina, and that owing to her geographical dvantage it would be placed on chinese soil very quickly.

OUR CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

Four Men Who Had Been Reported Killed Are Alive, but Seriously Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 2 .- A list of additiona asualties was received from Admiral Kempff -night. He said in his despatch that the ships' crews of all the nationalities represented were reembarking, but that the soldiers and marines remained ashore? Capt. McCalla who vas wounded has returned to duty. The casualty list follows:

"Casualties to date: Corporal James Lannigan, Privates J. K. Miller, W. H. Morris E. Provensal, James Hunder and W. H. Nichols Boatswain's Mate E. Thomas, Gunner's Mate D. Benson, Apprentice H. A. Broman and Lands man H. Severson, seriously wounded. Cadet Taussig, Boatswain's mate Holyoke, Coxswain Thomas and thirty-fourothers slightly

wounded."

The names of Capt. McCalla, Cadet Taussig and Boatswain's Mate Thomas, Gunner's Mate Benson, Apprentice Broman, Landsman Severson, Boatswain's Mate Holyoke and Coxswain Thomas were contained in the list of casualities received from Admiral Kempff yesterday. The first list, however, did not contain the full names or the condition of the men wounded. The number of casualities in the American forces was 48.

In yesterday's despatch Admiral Kempff said that Boatswain's Mate Thomas, Gunner's Mate Benjamin Benson, Apprentice H. A. Borman and Landsman H. Severson had been

killed. The despatch received to-night, evidently based on corrected information, says they are seriously wounded.

PERIL OF MISSIONARIES.

Four Women in the Party That Fled From Wei-Hien.

The International Committee of the Y. M. C . received yesterday the following despatch from D. William Lyon, who was the Y. M. C. A. secretary at Pekin before the present troubles

SHOUL, Corea, July 1, 1900 .- Arrived to-day All are well. Have no news of Gailey."

The Gailey referred to is Robert R. Gailey,

who when last heard of was stationed at Tien-The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

eceived this despatch: "SHANGHAI (no date).-Kuling, Central China

"SHANGHAI (no date).—Kuling, Central China, quiet. Steamer sent for Murrays, Hamiltons, Lewis. Rescue party for Chalfants, Crossette, Hawes, Boughton—rest safe."

The Rev. F. H. Chalfant and Mrs. Chalfant, Mrs. M. Crossette, Miss Charlotte E. Hawes and Miss Emma F. Boughton are among the Presbyterian missionaries who were stationed at Wei-Hien, 150 miles west of Tung-Chow. A despatch from London. published in THE SUN resterday morning, said that the Chalfants had fied to the German inlines at Fang-Tee. The last part of the Shanghai despatch is taken to indicate that the Rev. R. M. Mateer and Mrs. Mateer, the Rev. J. A. Fitch and Mrs. Fitch, W. R. Faries, M. D., and his wife, and Miss Mary Brown, who were also staffoned at Wei-Hien, have all made good their escape.

The following was received at the head-quarters of the American Presbyterian Mission Society:

"Shanghai (no date).—Lobensteins, Cochrans, Boyds—Japan."

rans, Boyds—Japan."
The despatch means that those missionaries have fled to Japan for safety.

ANXIETY FOR CAPT. MALLORY.

American Officer Not Heard From Since He Left the Philippines for China. WASHINGTON, July 2.—There is considerable anxiety in Army circles as to the safety of Capt. John S. Mallory of the Second Infantry, who was recently detailed to duty in China as military attache to the American Legation at Pekin. Nothing has been heard from this officer since his departure from the Philippines nearly a month ago. He was assigned to duty in China especially for the purpose of looking after filibustering expeditions fitting out at Hong Kong and other points with arms and ammunition procured from German merchants for the Filipinos. Gen. MacArthur had authority to assign other officers to similar duty, but it is not known at the War Department whether any

not known at the War Department whether any others have been so assigned.
Permission was obtained from the Chinese Government to have these officers detailed as attachés to the American Legation at Pekin and Capt. Malory was directed to report to Minister Conger for duty. Whether he reported by letter from Hong Kong to Minister Conger or proceeded in person to Pekin upon arrival at Hong Kong is not known at the War Department. It is feared that he may have proceeded to Pekin and that he is in the besieged city with the other foreigners, who are in such dire distress.

CAPT. MYERS EXPECTED OUTBREAK Letters From the Commander of Our Marines

in Pekin, Written on Jane 8. SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 .- John W. Twigge of San Francisco has just received a letter from his nephew, Capt. John T. Myers, who is in command of the United States Marine Corps in Pekin. The letter was written from Pekin on

They entered the capital with the force of allies numbering 380 men and officers, and at

allies numbering 380 men and officers, and at the time of writing were quartered inside the second wall of the city. The people there, Capt. Myers wrote, were quiet but sullen, and an outbreak seemed imminent.

Capt. Myers has a number of relatives in this city. He is a son of Gen. Myers of the Confederate Army, and a grandson of Gen. Twiggs of the Mexican War. He married Miss Alice Cutts, daughter of the late Commander Richard M. Cutts, United States Navy. The mother of Mrs. Myers now resides at Mare Island.

Gen. Chaffee's Departure Delayed.

WASHINGTON, July 2 .- Confirmation of the reported break in machinery, causing the return to port of the transport Grant, was received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Shafter at San Francisco. Gen. Shafter at San Francisco. Gen. Shafter's telegram says: "Note just received from Chaffee says that just after leaving Golden Gate, break in machinery had occurred on the Grant, making it unsafe to proceed until repairs had been made, which will require from twelve to twenty-four hours. Grant is now in the hav."

twelve to twenty-lour hours. Grant to the bay "
San Francisco, July 2.—The transport Grant returned to port last night owing to a defective steam pipe and will sail for China again at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The work of repairing the pipe is being rushed.
Major-Gen. Chaffee came ashore this morning and visited department headquarters. The delay gives him an opportunity to receive further instructions and to fully prepare for his trip. The Sixth Cavalry is also on the Grant.

BIG CAPTURE OF BOERS

Gen. Snyman and Whole Commando Reported Taken Near Lichtenburg.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 2 .- It is reported from Zeerust that Gen Snyman, the besieger of Mafeking, and Commandant Botha and the whole Marico commando have been captured near Lichten-

DUTCH WOMEN'S PETITION.

appeal to Queen Wilhelmina to Intervene to Save South African Republics.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. AMSTERDAM, July 2.- A petition bearing the signatures of 11,793 Dutch women has been esented to Queen Wilhelmina praying her to ntervene to preserve the independence of the South African republics. A copy of the petition has been telegraphed to the Czar and another copy has been mailed to President McKinley.

AIRSHIP TRAVELS 35 MILES.

Carries the Inventor, Count Zeppelin, and Four Other Persons.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, July 2.-After unsuccess ul experiments here yesterday Count Zeppelin's much-described airship ascended this evening and travelled safely to Immestadt, a listance of thirty-five miles, carrying the inrentor and four others. No details of the trip have yet been received and it is unknown whether it justified the inventor's assertion that his airship can be steered.

On Trial for Shooting at Prince of Wales. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, July 2.-Thetrial of Sipidio and his accomplices for the attempted assassination of the Prince of Wales commenced to-day. The four boys, escorted by guards with fixed bayoiets, were placed in the dock. They gave their names in low, trembling tones and listened to the reading of the long indictment in silence.

Tariff Agreement Between France and Brazil. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, July 2.—The Governments of France and Brazil. have arrived at a modus vivendi regarding the coffee duties. France agrees to educe the duties 20 francs per 100 kilos. Brazil agrees to admit French produce at the lowest

possible tariff. Queen to Entertain Americans at Windsor. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 2.-The Queen will entertain members of the American Society of Civil Engineers at Windsor Castle to-morrow.

Minister Harris Coming Home Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, July 2.-The Hon, Addison C. Harris, the United States Minister, has gone to Paris

en route to the United States. Keep cool July 4: spend day on Long Island Sound

MOORS KILL AMERICAN CITIZEN. Consul Protests to Sultan's Foreign Minister

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Paris, July 2 .- Marcos Essagin, an America citizen, who was managing the Fez branch of French commercial concern, was killed last Thursday in Fez. While riding in a narrow street he was knocked against a mule ridder by a Moorish religious chief. An altercatio ensued, which attracted a crowd, and Essagin's life was threatened. He thereupon drew a revolver and fired into the crowd, wounding a native. The crowd immediately attacked and killed him. It is variously reported that he was burned alive and that his corpse was

The French Minister sent a runner to inform the American Consul. The Minister and Con sul made a joint complaint to Mohammed el Torres, the Sultan's Foreign Minister t is stated that Essagin was a Hebrew.

There is great anti-foreign excitement in Fez. which is attributed to French encroachments. The British Consul has demanded protection for his residence. The British le gation at Tangier is supporting the der and has warned the Foreign Minister that the consulate must be protected.

GOOD NEWS OF THE OREGON. dmiral Kempff Telegraphs That She Is No

in a Dangerous Position. WASHINGTON, July 2.-Good news of the Ore ron came to the Navy Department to-day in

the following from Admiral Kempff: "CHEPOO, July 2.- The Oregon has run aground; is not in dangerous position, about 38 N. lat., 20.40 E. long. Have sent to assistance of vessel in distress three naval vessels It is reported that there is water in one compartment. The commander of the Oregon did not request assistance, a Japanese man-of-war having board vessel. KEMPPP.

BOLD HOLD-UP IN DAYLIGHT.

Thief Wrests Her Purse From a Banker's Wife Crowd Runs Him Down. Inez Brooks, the wife of Ernest Brooks, he founder of the Cuban banking house of Brooks Bros., left her home at 19 East Sixtleth street, yesterday afternoon, in a cab to do some shopping. She left the cab at Madison avenue and Thirty-first street, telling the coachman to await her return, and walked over to Fifth avenue where she did some shopping She was returning to the cab, her purse in he

She was returning to the cab, her purse in her hand, when in Madison avenue just north of Twenty-ninth street she was grabbed from the hind by a poorly dressed man and pushed against an iron railing.

The man grabbed at Mrs. Brooks's purse, but she held it ught till the pressure of the highwayman's arm across her cheet compelled her to let go her hold. The thief grabbed it and took to his heels, darting across Madison avenue into Twenty-ninth street.

It was such a bold hold-up that dozens of people who saw it had not time to interfere. Mrsj Brooks set up a cry and started after the thief She was joined by all who had witnessed the hold-up and by many who saw the others running. The thief was a good sprinter, but he didn't have much headway on his pursuers. Their cries attracted the attention of pedestrians on Fourth avenue and, guessing what was the matter, they kept together at the crossing and pounced on the thief as he reached them. He was haled to the Tenderloin police station where he was locked up as Barney Goodrich. He would not give his address.

The man dropped the purse in his flight, but F. A. Brady of 2 West Twenty-mith street, picked it up and turned it over to the police. It contained only a small amount of money and some personal papers.

TO SHOOT NIAGARA RAPIDS.

Boat 20 Feet Long on July 4.

NIAGARA FALIS, N. Y., July 2 .- A Chicago here preparing to make the trip through the Whirlpool Rapids in a small boat on the after noon of Wednesday, July 4. He has brought his boat with him. It is a curious affair. weighs about two tons, is twenty feet long, six feet beam and four feet deep. There are six feet beam and four feet deep. There are two air compartments in each end and one on each side of a pit in the centre. Suspended from the bottom of the boat by wrought iron straps is a small propeller wheel which Bowser intends to operate by means of a bloycle pedal while sitting in the pit. Bowser is 33 years old, unmarried and by occupation a bookkeeper. He is on a vacation and aspires to conquer the rapids in his boat in order that he may establish regular passing troffic from the falls to the whirlpool by means of similar crafts. His boat is on the Canadian side and will be lowered to the river to-morrow. Wednesday will be the twelfth anniversary of the death of William Flack of Syracuse, who made the rapids trip in a boat and was drowned in the whirlpool.

FLAG RAISING TO-MORROW. The Veteran Corps of Artillery Will Officiate

at Battery Park. The ceremonies attending the raising of the flag at the Battery at sunrise to-morrow will be conducted by the Veteran Corps of Artillery Military Society of the War of 1812. In conse quence of this fact the members of the Inde pendent Veteran Corps of Artillery of 1776, who claim to be descendants of the original members of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, are much perturbed. Christopher R. Forbes the great-grandson of John van Arsale, had the honor for a number of years, and he is especially dis-

for a number of years, and he is especially dis-pleased now.

Since 1898 Park Department employees have been raising the flag, and this yearForbes received permission to take part in the cere-monies. Last Monday, however, he received another communication informing him that his permit had been revoked inasmuch as the Park Department would not conduct the cere-monies this year, but that District Attorney Gardiner's Veteran Corps would have charge.

BANGED DYNAMITE STICKS.

One of Two Playful Boys Badly Hurt-Dyna mite Damaged or There'd Be No Boys. Richard Kahl and his playmate, Charles Ahman, each 10 years old, who live in adjoining houses in Kingsbridge, picked up what appeared to be two sticks last night in Kingsbridge road. They hit the sticks together bridge road. They int the sucks together and there was an explosion which blew off the index finger on the right hand of the Kahl boy and tore the flesh from his arm from the wrist to the elbow. The other boy was uninjured. The sticks were made of dynamite and had been dropped, it was supposed, by some contractor's men. The police say that the dynamite must have been damaged by exposure, as there was enough of it in the two sticks, each of which was five feet long, to blow up a block of houses.

ENGINE CUT HIS HEAD OFF. Muench Threw Himself in Front of a Lacka-

wanna Train. As a train was approaching the Third street rossing of the Lackawanna Railroad in Harrison, N. J., at 7 o'clock last night, a man was seen to strip off his coat and waistcoat and throw himself in front of the engine. His head was cut off. He was recognized as Jacob Muench, 32 years old, of 307 Main street, Harrison.

John C. Templeman Drowned.

John C. Templeman, 22 years old, wh resided at 398 Miller avenue, Brooklyn, with his brother-in-law, the Rev. Alexander Mathewson, pastor of the East End Baptist Church, will be buried to-day at 2 o'clock. He was drowned on Sunday at Yorktown. His body was brought home last night. Young Templeman went out in a boat, took off his clothes and plunged in for a swim. The wind blew the boat out of his reach and he

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, July 2.-Gov. Aller sailed for New York at 10 o'clock this morning on board the auxiliary gunboat Mayflower

The most perfect outing for July 4. Hudson-Rive Day Line trip. Grand scenery, Music-Ads.

GIVING UP ITS DEAD.

46 Bodies of Fire Victims Taken From the River.

NEARLY ALL FROM SAALE

Deaths Among the Crews Alone May Mount to 170.

Great Gathering In of Corpses When the Tide Rose Yesterday Afternoon About the Burned Piers at Hoboken-Men in Rowboats Towed Them Ashore-Four More Dead Taken From the Saale-Fear That There Are Scores Yet in the Hold-Subduing the Fires on the Main and the Bromen -The North German Lloyd's Need of Piers -Its Prospective Losses for Lack of Ships -The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to Sail

From This Port To-day - Salvage Libels. Men who were searching for the bodies of those who perished in Saturday's great fire at Hoboken began to recover the dead in large numbers yesterday. Rowing about in small boats from early in the morning until darkness compelled them to quit, they rescued from the river around the ruined piers of the North German Lloyd lines forty-six corpses, two of which were those of boys and the rest those of men who had been employed on the Saale. Four more bodies were found in the hull of the Saale lying down on the Jersey flats. There are now forty-nine bodies in the Hoboker morgues, twelve in the New York city Morgue and two in Jersey City, which, with the four on the Saale, bring the total of recovered dead up to sixty-seven. Most of the sixty-seven have been more or less completely identified. Fiftythree are surely from the Saale, three from the Main and one from the Bremen

NEARLY ALL FROM THE SAALS. Of those found yesterday only three were from any other ship than the Saale. Most of the dredging for bodies was done in the slip immediately north of the Thingvalla pier. The great preponderance of the Saale's crew among the dead was the more remarkable as the Saale lay two slips further down before

the fire. Ten more persons were reported missing yesterday, of whom four were employed on the burned steamships. Up to last night sixty-one had been inquired for as missing since the fire.

POSSIBLE TOTAL OF 200 DEAD. It is still a matter of conjecture how many were entombed in the submerged hulls of the three ruined ships and how many met death by leaping from them in the river. It is the impression of the North German Lloyds officials that the death list will not exceed 200, though Gustav H. that the members of the crews who perished might number anywhere from 120 to 170. To this total, whatever it may be, must be added the longshoremen, the visitors to the vessel

and others who lost their lives. The actual loss to the line in ships and cargo probably will not exceed \$5,000,000, but there are other losses that should be taken into consideration, chief among which are those incidental to the destruction of the ships and the loss of pier privileges. Three splendid liners that were able to carry more than five thousand passengers, cabin and steerage, were capable of earning many thousands of dollars a year for their owners. All this will be lost, and, pending the rebuilding of the piers, or the possible chartering in New York of other piers, the line will be forced to rent, probably at more than the usual rates, dock room from other steamship companies. For several months, at least, the North German Lloyd Line will be forced to despatch its express steamers from this port from the docks of the Cunard and the Hamburg-American lines. It is likely that the North German Lloyd may secure pier privileges in this city, possibly at some place beyond Twentieth street on the North River. It s also likely that it will not dock its ships a wooden piers if it can persuade the city to construct steel ones.

DREAD SECRETS OF THE SAALE'S HOLD It is probable that the majority of those who died in the great fire were at work in the steamship Saale. The four bodies recovered from her yesterday swell the list of her victims to sixteen. Chief Officer Schaffer was aboard of her all day overlooking the operations of the wreckers. He was accompanied by Fourth Officer Bock and Third Engineer Brockhoff. Mr. Schaffer said that the Saale's purser had a complete list of her crew, but a very incomplete list of those who had been saved. He believed that there were at least fifty in the depths of the ship. He based this belief partly on his own experience aboard her and partly on the fact that at least fifty members of the crew were unaccounted for. He said also that there was a large number of painters and decorators at work in the Saale when she was caught in the great blaze, preparing her for the reception o the Christian Endeavorers who were to sail from Boston on her. The body of one of these painters was among four recovered yesterday. No bodies were taken from the wrecks of the Bremen and the Main, whose keels are mudembraced off the beach of Weehawken. The fire in the cargo of the Bremen was practically extinguished last night and a large quantity of her cotton was lightered. Capt. Chittenden, who was in charge of the wreck for the Merritt-Chapman Company, will begin today to make a thorough search for bodies in both the Bremen and the Main, which lie alongside of each other. The Captain of the Main still has the belief that there are many men beow decks, perhaps in the bilges. The North German Lloyd officers in charge of the Bremen thought that there were few bodies aboard

The ensigns and the house flags of nearly every liner were at half mast yesterday out of respect for those who perished in the conflagration. Even some of the ferry boats, inspired by the example of the big ocean crossers, also

lowered their flag .. KAISER SAILS TO-DAY.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which escaped from the conflagation that destroyed three of her sisters, was officially inspected vesterday and declared to be fit in every respect for service on the line. She will sail this morning from one of the Cunard piers with a full complement of passengers, among whom

are several prominent persons A batch of libels for salvage claims has been and is about to be filed against the Kaiser by the owners of tugboats who declare that they helped-to-save her. These-claims have been re-